





Impairment Concern No Impairments or Concerns

Segment I	lumber:	2421	Name:			Upper Galveston E	Bay
Area: 114	square miles	Miles o	f Shoreline:	35.2 miles	Designated Uses:	Primary Contact Recreation	1; High Aquatic Life Use; Oyster Waters
Number of Ac	tive Monitorii	ng Stations:	6	Texas Stre	eam Team Monitors:	9 Permitted Outfalls:	7
Description	and Har Redfish south lir Segmen confluer Segmen Galvesto Segmen Bay ups Seabroo Segmen	ris Countie Island off I he extendir t 2421A (E hce to SH 1 t 2421B (T on Bay to a t 2421C (T tream to th k t 2421H (F	s extending Eagle Point a g to Beach (Estuary w/ hi 46 Tidal Stream ppoint imme	southward fr and extending City gh ALU): Clea w/ high ALU ediately upstr w/ high ALU approximatel beaches)	rom the vicinity of N g eastward to Smit ar Lake Channel (u): Little Cedar Bayc ream of Barbours (): Pine Gully (uncla	Morgan's Point to an imagina h Point in Chambers County nclassified water body)—Fro ou (unclassified water body) Cut Blvd in La Porte ssified water body) – From t	ocated entirely between Chambers ary east-west line in the area of t, then north on an imaginary north- om the Lower Galveston Bay – From the confluence with Upper the confluence with Upper Galveston ighway 146 and Red Bluff Rd in

Percent of Stream Impaired or of Concern						
Segment ID	PCBs/Dioxin	Bacteria	Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Chlorophyll a	Other
2421	100	-	-	95	100	-
2421A	100	-	-	100	-	-
2421B	-	100	-	100	-	-
24210W	-	100	-	-	-	-

Segment 2421					
Standards	Bays & Estuaries	Tidal Streams	Screening Levels	Bays & Estuaries	Tidal Streams
Temperature (°C/°F):	35 / 95	35 / 95	Ammonia-N (mg/L):	0.10	0.46
Dissolved Oxygen (24-Hr Average) (mg/L):	4.0	4.0	Nitrate-N (mg/L):	0.17	1.10
Dissolved Oxygen (Absolute Minima) (mg/L):	3.0	3.0	Orthophosphate Phosphorus (mg/L):	0.19	0.46
pH (standard units):	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	Total Phosphorus-P (mg/L):	0.21	0.66
Enterococci (MPN/100mL) (grab):	104	104	Chlorophyll a (µg/L):	11.6	21
Enterococci (MPN/100mL) (geometric mean):	35	35			
Fecal Coliform in Oyster Waters (CFU/100mL) (median/grab):	14/43				

FY 2016 Active Monitoring Stations					
Site ID	Site Description	Frequency	Monitoring Entity	Parameter Groups	
15463	Pine Gully at Todville Road	Quarterly	TCEQ	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Chlorophyll a	
16510	Upper Galveston Bay at 98gb017	Quarterly	TCEQ	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Chlorophyll a	
16511	Upper Galveston Bay at 98gb018	Quarterly	TCEQ	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Chlorophyll a	
16512	Upper Galveston Bay at 98gb019	Quarterly	TCEQ	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Chlorophyll a	
16512	Upper Galveston Bay at 98gb019	Once / Year	TCEQ	Benthics, Metals in Sediment	
16516	Upper Galveston Bay at 98gb024	Quarterly	TCEQ	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Chlorophyll a	
20802	Little Cedar Bayou at S Broadway Street	Quarterly	TCEQ	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Chlorophyll a	

	2014				
Issue	Assessment I – Impaired C – Of Concern	Possible Causes / Influences / Concerns Voiced by Stakeholders	Possible Solutions / Actions To Be Taken		
Elevated Levels of Indicator Bacteria and in Oyster Waters	2421B C 24210W I	 Rapid urbanization and increased impervious cover Constructed stormwater controls failing Improper disposal of waste from boats Bird rookeries on islands throughout the bay and along the shoreline Improper or no pet waste disposal Waste haulers illegal discharges/improper disposal Direct and dry weather discharges Poorly operated or undersized WWTFs WWTF non-compliance, overflows, and collection system by-passes Developments with malfunctioning OSSFs 	 Improve compliance and enforcement of existing stormwater quality permits Improve construction oversight to minimize TSS discharges to waterways Add water quality features to stormwater systems Create and implement Water Quality Management Plans for individual agricultural properties More public education on proper boat waste disposal More public education on pet waste disposal Regionalize chronically non-compliant WWTFs Increase monitoring requirements for self-reporting Impose new or stricter bacteria limits than currently designated by TCEQ Require all systems to develop and implement a utility asset management program and protect against power outages at lift stations More public education regarding OSSF operation and maintenance Ensure proper citing of new or replacement OSSFs 		
PCBs/Dioxin in Edible Fish Tissue	2421 I 2421A	 Waste pit located along the San Jacinto River immediately upstream of I-10 bridge Concentrated deposits outside boundaries of the waste pits located adjacent to San Jacinto River and I-10 bridge Unknown industrial or urban sources 	 Encourage regulators and responsible parties to work together to remediate Superfund site Remove or contain contamination from locations already identified Encourage additional testing to locate all unknown sources/deposits 		
Elevated Nutrients	2421 C 2421A C 2421B C	 Fertilizer runoff from urbanized properties, such as landscaped areas, residential lawns, and sport fields 	 Implement YardWise and Watersmart landscape practices If DO swings are significant and biology shows a 		

		 WWTF effluent, sanitary sewer overflows, and malfunctioning OSSFs Agricultural runoff from row crops, pastures, and fallow fields 	related effect, some phosphorus controls may be needed for wastewater treatment plants
Elevated Chlorophyll a Concentrations	2421 C	 Fertilizer runoff from surrounding watershed promotes algal growth in waterways Nutrient loading from WWTF effluent, sanitary sewer overflows, and malfunctioning OSSFs promotes algal growth 	 Improve compliance and enforcement of existing stormwater quality permits Improve stormwater controls in new developments More public education regarding nutrients and consequences

Segment Discussion:

Watershed Characteristics: Land use in the northern portion of this watershed is primarily industrial with mixed residential and commercial uses present in the cities of La Porte, Shore Acres, and Pasadena. However, residential and commercial land use is more common in the southern reaches of the watershed in the cities of Seabrook and Kemah and in unincorporated Harris and Galveston counties. Recreational uses such as fishing and boating are very common throughout the Upper Galveston Bay waters.

Water Quality Issues: The 2014 Texas IR lists AU 24210W_01, which covers the entire western portion of Upper Galveston Bay, as impaired for oyster waters due to elevated levels of fecal coliform bacteria. This assessment unity is closed by the Seafood Safety Division of the Texas Department of State Health Services for the harvesting of oysters and other shellfish for direct marketing. Potential causes and solutions to elevated bacteria in oyster waters are discussed in the table above. Except for Little Cedar Bayou (2421B), a small tributary feeding into the northwest area of the bay, this segment fully supports its primary contact and high aquatic life use designations.

Upper Galveston Bay (2421) and Clear Lake Channel (2421A) are listed as impaired for fish consumption due to elevated levels of dioxin and PCBs found in edible fish tissue. The Texas Department of State Health Services as issued a Limited Fish Consumption Advisory for these segments.

Assessment units within the Upper Galveston Bay system have numerous concerns for water quality based upon screening criteria levels for nutrients and chlorophyll a. In Upper Galveston Bay concerns for nitrate nitrogen and total phosphorus are listed for AUs 2421_01 and 2421_02. Clear Lake Channel has a concern for total phosphorus and ammonia nitrogen, and Little Cedar Bayou has concerns for nitrate nitrogen and total phosphorus. Three assessment units in Upper Galveston Bay (2421_01 – 2421_03) have water quality screening criteria concerns for chlorophyll a. Over 82% of chlorophyll a samples in AUs 2421_01 and 2421_02 were above the 11.6 micrograms per L screening level.

Special Studies/Projects: This segment is included in three TMDL projects: the Houston Ship Channel and Upper Galveston Bay TMDL for PCBs in Fish Tissue, the Houston Ship Channel TMDL for Dioxin, and the Galveston Bay System Survey for Dioxin and PCBs, which are currently under way.

For more information, please refer to the detailed discussions located in the Public Involvement and Outreach section of the 2016 Basin Summary Report.

Trends: Regression analysis of water quality data identified three statistically significant parameter trends for Upper Galveston Bay including increasing alkalinity and pH and decreasing total phosphorous (TP). The 2014 Texas Integrated Report lists the oyster waters of Upper Galveston Bay as impaired for bacteria while AU 2421B, Little Cedar Bayou, has a concern for bacteria. Regression analysis detected a relatively stable trend in <u>enterococci</u> levels over time. It should be noted that the majority of enterococci samples collected during the period of record are in compliance with state bacteria standards for tidal waters with only six samples exceeding the 35 MPN/100 mL geometric mean standard since 2010. These occasional spikes in bacteria are most likely related to rain events when collection systems overflow, WWTFs and OSSFs malfunction, and pet waste, livestock fields and enclosures lead to higher bacteria levels in stormwater.

The 2014 Integrated Report also lists the majority of AUs in Upper Galveston Bay as having a concern for nutrients. Although regression analysis show <u>nitrate</u> levels in Upper Bay have been relatively stable since 2000, exceedances above the 0.17 mg/L screening criteria for bays and estuaries are still common. A decreasing trend was detected for <u>TP</u> levels in Upper Galveston Bay with concentrations falling within compliance majority of the time. A concern for <u>chlorophyll a</u> is also present for the main segment. Chlorophyll *a* levels have remained stable over time but concentrations remain consistently higher than the set screening criteria. The PCB and dioxin impairments also persist for the entire watershed.

Recommendations

Address concerns found in this segment summary through stakeholder participation.

Continue collecting water quality data to support actions associated with any future watershed protection plan development and possible modeling.

Increase the number of yearly representative stations to provide consistent time series. Need fewer stations with more data.

Support Galveston Bay Foundations efforts to complete Oyster Waters TMDL on this segment.